

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAR,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 1st July, 1880.

POLITICAL.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 29th June states that the news of the departure of Abdul Rahman from Turkestan for Kabul has created great excitement among the partisans of Yakub Khan. It appears from a Kabul telegram of the 24th June that the leaders of the Ghazni faction have gone to Logar to make a last effort on behalf of Yakub Khan's family. They, of course, cannot bear to see Abdul Rahman Khan placed on the throne. We offered him the Amirship in the hope that all Afghanistan would gladly accept him as their ruler. But now it is obvious that if he is appointed Amir he will be kicked from the throne as soon as General Stewart's back is turned upon Kabul. He has established his influence in Turkestan, but the sirdars of Kabul will not sympathize with him. He is under the impression that there is at present no other pretender to the throne, and that therefore he can impose his own terms upon the Government of India. But when he arrives at Kabul, his mind will be disabused. His arrival will be the signal for the appear-

Circulation,
685 copies.

ance of the different pretenders on the scene. In that case we will have a good opportunity to select the best man. We should be careful not to exhibit any anxiety to retire from Kabul at once. If Abdul Rahman does not accede to the wishes of the Government, it may be induced to replace Yakub Khan on the throne. True, he could not save our ambassador from being killed by the rebels, but he was to a great extent helpless. We committed a great mistake in sending Sir Louis Cavagnari to Kabul with an escort of only 82 men. No Amir could protect the embassy. If Yakub Khan is re-appointed Amir, Abdul Rahman will declare war against him. The fact of the matter is that, whoever may be placed on the throne, civil wars will undoubtedly follow if we do not take upon ourselves the responsibility of maintaining the authority of the new Amir. In our opinion, whoever has the best claim to the throne should be appointed Amir with the consent of the people.

Circulation,
330 copies.

The *Mirat-ul-Hind* for June states : — We have conquered Jalalabad, Kandahar, Kabul, and Ghazni, which are the chief provinces of Afghanistan, and killed thousands of Afghans. The massacre of our Kabul embassy may now be considered to have been fully avenged and British prestige restored. But it is to be regretted that our political position in Kabul is at present very embarrassing. The Government has not yet been able to arrive at a definite conclusion in regard to the future of Afghanistan. The Indian Press is divided in its opinion in regard to the question what policy should be pursued in future. Some of our contemporaries recommend the annexation of the country. Some are of opinion that Musa Khan should be placed on the throne. Some are in favour of Hashim Khan, some in favour of Wali Muhammad Khan, and some in favour of Abdul Rahman, provided he makes friends with us. In our opinion annexation would be an ill-advised measure, because the administration of the country would involve a heavy expenditure and constantly

expose us to great trouble. As regards the appointment of Musa Khan as Amir, he is still a mere child. Hashim Khan is an inexperienced man. Wali Muhammad, too, has not the capacity to rule, nor is he popular with the people. If the country is divided into a number of small independent principalities like Kandahar, the Government will have to maintain a large army there at its own expense in order to prevent them from constantly waging war against each other. To place Abdul Rahman on the throne would be virtually making over Afghanistan to the Russians. It would be unwise to repose faith in him for several reasons. In the first place, when there was a struggle for power between him and the late Amir, Sher Ali, we espoused the cause of the latter and assisted him with money and arms. Secondly, Abdul Rahman has lived in Russian territory and received a yearly pension of Rs. 50,000 from the Russian Government for the last eight or ten years. There is no other Barakzai sirdar except Abdul Rahman who may be considered capable of ruling over Afghanistan. As regards the outsiders, Muhammad Jan, the rebel leader, is a very able, brave, and enterprising man. Although he has neither money nor well-disciplined troops with him, he has long offered strong resistance to the British army in Afghanistan. His patriotism entitles him to be classed with men like Cromwell and Washington. If he gave up his hostility and tendered his submission to the Government, he would undoubtedly deserve to be placed on the throne, provided the Afghan population approved of the arrangement. In that case, if he received a small pecuniary aid from the Government, he could easily drive Abdul Rahman from Afghanistan to Tashkand. But there is at present no hope of his coming in. In these circumstances, to our thinking, the best policy would be to withdraw our troops at once from Afghanistan and to allow the different factions to fight with each other. Before evacuation, however, we should realize the cost of the war from that

- country in the best way we can. There is no better way of reducing such a barbarous people to subjection than by promoting internecine quarrels among them. It may be objected that if we have no control over the affairs of Afghanistan, the Russians may occupy the country; but it should be remembered that the Afghans look upon both the Russians and the English as unbelievers. Moreover, the Russians will probably never foolishly bring themselves into trouble by interfering in the affairs of such a barbarous people. Even if they occupy Afghanistan and extend their boundary to our own frontier, there is no cause for apprehension. They can do us no harm. The boundaries of China, Persia, Germany, and some other countries are already conterminous with those of Russia.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 29th June, in regard to the offer of the Amirship to Abdul Rahman Khan, remarks that there is

The same.
a wise proverb to the effect that a burnt child dreads the fire. But we are so foolish that, although we have once been stung by a scorpion, we now expose ourselves to a snake. As soon as Abdul Rahman entered Turkestan, our political officers at Kabul sent him a mission and offered him the Amirship. What opportunities, we ask, have they had of becoming acquainted with his character, and what proof has he given them of his having renounced his friendship with Russia? They may contend that there is no better heir to the throne than he. But this is not true. Yakub Khan, Musa Khan and Ayub Khan have better claims to the throne than he. Yakub Khan's guilt has not yet been proved. Musa Khan is quite innocent. Ayub Khan has reason to complain that we have not yet taken his claims into consideration. If the Government wishes to follow the Kashmir law, by which we have heard not only a criminal but his whole family is punished with him, or the verse in the Bible that the sins of a man are visited to the third or fourth generation, it is a different thing. In that case all the Barakzai sirdars, including Abdul Rahman,

may be considered deserving of punishment. Setting aside the question who should be appointed Amir, it should be observed that we have wrested a large portion of territory from the throne of Kabul. We at first annexed the Kurram Valley by the treaty of Gandamak, and now we have constituted Kandahar a separate principality and appointed Sher Ali its ruler. We are convinced that the Afghans will never quietly acquiesce in the dismemberment of their country. The new Amir of Kabul, whoever he may be, will not like to lose a fertile province like Kandahar. At first sight it appears expedient to curtail the power of our neighbours and feudatory chiefs. But by the grace of God we are a very strong power, and therefore we should refrain from pursuing such a narrow-minded policy. The telegraphic news received from Kabul during the last week shows that excitement has again begun to spread among the Afghans. If they rise upon us, we will be exposed to great trouble in suppressing the insurrection. It is difficult to realise why the Government wastes the revenues of India in repeatedly sending expeditions to Afghanistan when it has no intention to annex that country instead of rendering relief to the people who have been constantly suffering from famine and sickness for some years past. The affairs of Afghanistan have already become very complicated. We should be careful that we do not make them still more complicated by our attempts to settle them. We do not hesitate to prophesy that if Abdul Rahman succeeds to the throne of Kabul, a new expedition will ere long have to be despatched to that country, although we are aware that this prophesy, like our former prophesies which have been justified by painful experience, will be unpleasant to the Government.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Mirat-ul-Hind* for June states that the accession of the Liberals to power has excited great hopes in the minds of the natives. Some persons say that the limit of age for candidates

Circulation
330 copies.

- for the Civil Service will be raised. Some are of opinion that the license-tax will be abolished. The editors of vernacular newspapers expect that the Press Act will be abolished. In this way all persons are fondly cherishing high hopes. But if the past be any guide to the future, they will obviously be disappointed in their hopes. This is not the first time that the Liberals have come into office. The quarrel between the Conservatives and the Liberals is, at it were, a screen to conceal the policy of the Government, or a collusive quarrel. If a Viceroy ever incurs the displeasure of the Home Government, the natives never know of it. He is not degraded, but made an Earl. The reins of the Government of India are in the hands of the Home Government, and the Viceroy only does what he is bid to do. Our educated youths, who are dazzled by their sudden enlightenment, say that if a native went to England and agitated our grievances, the British public would undoubtedly listen to him. They are under the impression that Englishmen at home are not acquainted with our condition, but they are mistaken. It is the object of the natives that the license-tax and the Press Act should be abolished and the limit of age for candidates for the Civil Service raised. Englishmen at home may have learnt from the Indian newspapers what are our wishes. But neither the Press Act nor the license-tax has yet been abolished, nor has the limit of age been raised. We have heard that an Englishman lately asked Babu Lal Mohan Ghose in London whether he lived in that India which England had conquered. It is simply inconceivable that Englishmen at home are so ignorant. They merely pretend ignorance. We are convinced that our condition will never be improved until one or two natives are admitted to the British Parliament or a separate Parliament is established in India.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 29th June states that European Judges show indulgence to European criminals. This is a great stain on British rule. It appears from the

The alleged partiality of European Judges to European criminals.

Indian Herald that a European lately outraged a Parsi woman in a railway carriage. The Magistrate who tried the case received the accused with great honour in court and acquitted him on the plea that there was no sufficient evidence to convict him. A correspondent informs us that a European supervisor employed on the canal works, severely beat a *kuli*, who immediately died of the injuries he received. Three days after his death his wife went to the canal works and began to wail and cry, but no one listened to her. When the District Superintendent of Police, who was on tour and encamped near the place at the time, heard of the incident, he hastened to the scene of action. As the accused was a European, he induced the doctor who held the *post-mortem* examination to ascribe the death of the deceased to the effects of illness. Had the accused been a native, he would undoubtedly have been hanged. Our correspondent is much excited about the matter. His excitement is perfectly justifiable. No man can bear to see a cruel murderer escape scot-free. Our informant says that the District Superintendent of Police tutored the doctor. But we do not wish to believe it, nor is there any need to do so. The feeling of race sympathy for the accused may have been quite sufficient to induce the doctor to give the evidence he did without the instigation of the Superintendent of Police. We hope that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb will make enquiries into this case. As regards the case of the Parsi lady above referred to, we hope that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Government of India will enquire into it. As her chastity has been violated by a barbarous European, she may be considered to be virtually dead. The story as given in the *Indian Herald* is as follows:—

“A native paper gives publicity to a story which the editor characterises as an incredible and horrible outrage, as no doubt it is if true, more specially as it is alleged to have been committed by a European. We give it a prominent place in our columns, in the hope that some trustworthy hand

may furnish us with the real facts, confirming or contradicting the strange story as now told :—

‘On my way from Allahabad to Jabalpur on the morning of the 24th ultimo I was surprised to hear the voice of a female coming out from a compartment in the train after it left the Sleemanabad station (a station on the East Indian Railway). I could not then ascertain why the noise was made, but arriving at Jabalpur I learnt that a certain Parsi lady, who was going with her two boys to Bombay, complained to the guard that Mr. Serjeant, a passenger in an adjacent compartment of the same carriage, came to her room and violated her chastity while the train was in motion, and showed a broken glass pane in her compartment, and said that the accused broke it while he was using his force to overpower her. The guard made over the accused to the police and informed the Railway authorities of the broken pane, who realized Rs. 7-8-0 as compensation for it from the accused. The police enquired into the complaint and *challaned* the accused to be tried before the Assistant Commissioner of the district, Major Noverre, who allowed a private interview with him to the accused on the bench, and then, without hearing the complaint or the police report, set the accused at liberty, saying that there is no case (I may here inform you that the accused was also allowed a chair on the bench). The poor woman, thus being denied justice, left this place on the morning of the 25th ultimo.’ ”

Circulation,
411 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 22nd June publishes a picture in which an Englishman is represented as holding a fly-flapper or broom, which is called the new Ministry, in his hand, and making Lord Lytton, who is represented in the shape of a butterfly, fly by it. The Englishman is obviously intended to represent Mr. Gladstone, or England personified. The letter-press is the following native proverb:—“Fly, butterfly, the month of *Sawan* has come.”

The same paper of the 29th June publishes a picture in which Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey are represented as two *faqirs* walking together. Both of them have their heads and feet bare. Lord Lytton has a large stick, which is called the royal sceptre, in his left hand, and a bag, which is said to be filled with sweet words, in his right hand. Sir John Strachey has a large stick, which is called the Budget, under his arm, holds the right arm of Lord Lytton by his hands, and walks behind him. The letter-press is as follows :—*Lytton*.—“ Strachey, come and let us mourn our fate. You cry ‘ money’ and I cry ‘ India.’ ”

The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Allahabad) of the 26th June states :

Circulation,
250 copies.

The tahsildar of Allahabad's suit for defamation against the editor of the *Dabir-i-Hind*.

According to the Secretary of State's despatch No. 14, dated 31st May, 1878, we can publish with impunity such complaints as we have done against the tahsildar and other officers of Allahabad. But when the local Government called for a report from the Magistrate in regard to our complaints against the tahsildar, he replied that our complaints were false, and asked for permission, on behalf of the tahsildar, to prosecute us for defamation. The Government has been deceived by his false report and has granted permission to the tahsildar to prosecute us. He should have called upon us to prove our complaints before condemning them as false. It is rumoured that he has recommended the payment of the costs of the suit by the Government on behalf of the tahsildar. The fact of the matter is that he, together with the other local officers, bears an ill-will towards us because we have criticised their acts. If the local Government loves justice and truth, it should transfer the suit instituted against us by the tahsildar to the Sessions Judge of some other district for decision. We cannot have justice done us here, because no one will have the courage to speak truly against the wishes of the Magistrate and tahsildar. We asked for a copy of the official correspondence regarding

the suit, but the Magistrate, through enmity refused to give it. We have heard that the district officers have induced the Reporter on the Vernacular Press not to translate our articles connected with the suit in his weekly reports in order that the Government may not be acquainted with their illegal proceedings.

The same paper in another article states : It is rumoured that the Magistrate has received the tahsildar's suit for defamation against us at his house. If it had been tendered in court, our pleader would have known of it. We have learnt from a private source that the Magistrate has applied to the local Government for permission to stop the publication of our paper in the meantime, in order that we may not be able to expose his illegal proceedings in connection with the suit. If he has such a strong ill-will against us, why does he not send for us and shoot us instead of taking all this trouble? If the Government transfers our case to the High Court or the Sessions Judge of some other district for decision, all his illegal proceedings will be brought to light. We heard on the 25th June that the tahsildar's plaint has been received by the Magistrate at his house. On that very day we sent a petition to the Magistrate by post, asking for a copy of the plaint.

The same paper states that officers who commit illegal acts and oppress the people have discovered a wise expedient for silencing the newspapers. If the editor of a newspaper complains of their tyranny and oppression, they conspire with each other and raise a clamour that he threatens them and compels them to subscribe to his paper. The Government is deceived by their clamour, and grants them permission to prosecute him. The result is that no journalist has the courage to complain of their oppression, and they make bold to rob the people openly.

The same paper publishes a long communicated article, in which the writer condemns the late *regime*, especially for its religious intolerance, and refers to some of the more prominent benefits which the British Government has conferred upon the natives, such as the increased facilities of communication, the spread of education, religious liberty, &c. But the writer regrets to state that, owing to the illegal proceedings of the district officers, British rule is not so popular as it otherwise would be.

The district officers.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbār* (Allahabad) of the 27th June states:—

The *Dabtr-i-Hind*, Allahabad.

The *Dabtr-i-Hind* calls us a flatterer.

But our readers are aware that we have always conscientiously performed our duties. We do not ridicule, abuse, or threaten any man. We do not praise a man when he subscribes to our paper, and denounce him when he stops his subscription. If an officer commits a mistake, we do not charge the Government with tyranny and oppression. Our contemporary always considers it its duty to denounce native officers. It is surprising that one should endeavour to injure his own countrymen. We have not seen a single issue of the *Dabtr-i-Hind* in which a false complaint is not published against some officer, or in which the Government is not charged with being a friend of low and mean persons. Some of the officers whom our contemporary has praised deserve to be dismissed from the public service instead of deserving any praise. They get good pay, such as Rs. 100, Rs. 200, Rs. 600, &c., a month, but still they take bribes. Our contemporary always praises and denounces officers from interested motives. In its issue of the 29th November it urged the claims of Sayyad Ali Naqi, the late *ahlmad*, to a *peshkarship*. When after some time he was appointed a *peshkar*, it found fault with his promotion and severely took the district officers to task for it. When the Collector, in accordance with the resolution of the local Government, bestowed an officiating appointment upon Sayyad Ahmad Hasan Khan, a man of high

Circulation,
200 copies.

birth, our contemporary found fault with the arrangement because his elder brother, Sayyad Amir Hasan Khan, had discontinued subscribing to it. It published many complaints against Munshi Abdulla Khan, the tahsildar of Allahabad, and repeatedly abused him from the 21st February to the end of April. When he again became a subscriber to it from the 1st May, a complaint against him was published and contradicted in the same issue. In the meantime Sayyad Muhammad Hasan, the naib-tahsildar of Khairagarh, withdrew his name from the list of subscribers to the *Dabir-i-Hind*. Mirza Muhammad Husain, the editor of the paper, sent word to him to take warning from the case of the tahsildar of Allahabad, whom he had brought to his senses. In one number of his paper the editor abused him without mentioning his name. Formerly great friendship existed between them. It will be remembered that when Sayyad Muhammad Hasan was suspended, great efforts were made by Mirza Muhammad Husain, the editor of the *Dabir-i-Hind*, who was a *Siyaha-naris* in the office of the tahsildar of Allahabad at the time, on his behalf. The writings of our contemporary are calculated to create hatred in the minds of the Government and the people towards each other. It lately published an article in which it criticized the Government very severely. Munshi Muhammad Mohsin Khan, the Deputy Collector of Allahabad, advised a friend of the editor of the *Dabir-i-Hind* to point out to him the impropriety of making use of such terms. On this the editor, instead of being thankful to him for his good advice, sent word to him, through Munshi Akbar Husain, pleader of the High Court, that he should be careful, otherwise he would publish complaints against him.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	1880. June 25th & 28th	1880. June 28th & 1st July respectively.	660 copies.
2	<i>Afsar-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Muzaffarnagar.	Ditto	Weekly	M u h a m m a d Akbar.	" 21st	June 28th	123 "
3	<i>Ahsan-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan ...	24th	" "	120 "
4	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad ...	26th	" 29th	125 "
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram ..	23rd	" 26th	1,250 copies (including 380 copies taken by Govt.)
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannadi</i> , ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	24th	" "	125 copies.
7	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	" 22nd	" "	80 "
8	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai ..	" 26th & 29th	June 28th & 1st July respectively.	232 copies (including 65 copies taken by Govt.)
9	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Chandan Lal	19th	June 26th	185 copies.
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mir Nusar Ali	" 25th	" 29th	380 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
11	<i>Bertr Mitr</i> ...	Ellichpur,	Marathi	Ditto	Eknath Sakha Ram,	" 22nd	" 27th	105 copies.

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
					1880.	1880.	
12 <i>Berār Samachār</i> ...	Akola ...	Marathi-Eng-lish.	Weekly	Khande Rao Balaji,	June 28th	July 1st	250 copies.
13 <i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i> ...	Bareilly ...	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 26th	June 30th	220 "
14 <i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandri,</i>	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 28th	" "	409 "
15 <i>Dabir-i-Hind</i> ...	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Muhammad Husain.	" 26th	" 26th	250 "
16 <i>Gwalior Gazette</i> ...	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	"	" 20th	" 27th	"
17 <i>Indian Punch</i> ...	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Noroz Ali Khan	" 23rd	" 25th	100 "
18 <i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Mahendro Nath Sea.	" 23rd, 26th & 16th.	" 26th, 28th & 30th respectively.	275 "
19 <i>Jalwa Tār</i> ...	Meerut ...	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal	" 24th	" 27th	100 "
20 <i>Jām Jamshed</i> ...	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	" 20th	" 25th	125 "
21 <i>Kārnāmāh</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 28th	" 30th	250 "
22 <i>Kāshi Patrika</i> ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad,	" 25th	" 26th	550 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
23 <i>Kaśī Vachan Sudhā,</i>	Ditto ...	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Sarma,	" 21st	" 28th	300 copies.
24 <i>Kāshī Khush-i-Kālam</i>	Delhi ...	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	" 24th	" 26th	105 "
25 <i>Kāshī Khush-i-Pan-jab.</i>	Gujran-wala.	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	" 20th	" "	600 "

26	<i>Koh-i-Nur</i>	.. Lahore ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	...	Jawwad Ali	...	..	26th	...	28th	...	570 copies (including 81 copies taken by Govt.)
27	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfis</i>	... Moradabad,	Ditto	Ditto	...	Mehndi Husain Khan.	...	..	4th, 11th, 18th & 25th.	...	26th	...	100 "
28	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	... Meerut ..	Ditto	Ditto	...	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	...	..	21st	...	"	...	325 "
29	<i>Mérwâr Gazette</i>	... Jodhpur ..	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Das	...	..	"	...	"	...	100 "
30	<i>Mihir-i-Nimroz</i>	... Bijnor ..	Urdu	Ditto	...	Muhib-ul-lah	...	..	"	...	"	...	70 "
31	<i>Mirât-ul-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Monthly	...	Kishan Narain	...	..	For June	...	"	...	330 "
32	<i>Mitra Vids</i>	... Lahore ..	Hindi	Weekly	...	Mokand Ram	...	..	June 28th	...	30th	...	250 "
33	<i>Mufarrah Dilkushd,</i>	... Bijnor ..	Urdu	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ali	...	..	22nd	...	26th	...	52 "
34	<i>Mutla-i-Nur</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	...	Nabi Baksh	...	..	22nd & 29th	...	25th & 1st July respectively.	...	46 "
35	<i>Nair-i-Azam</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	...	Amjid Ali	...	..	21st	...	June 26th	...	115 "
36	<i>Najmul Akhbar</i>	... Etawah ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Muhammad Hayat,	...	..	24th	...	25th	...	...
37	<i>Ditto</i>	... Meerut ...	Ditto	Daily	...	Ditto	...	..	11th to 17th	...	25th to 1st July respectively.	...	613 "
38	<i>Nur Afshan</i>	... Ludhiana,	Ditto	Weekly	...	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	...	..	24th	...	June 26th	...	460 "
39	<i>Nur-ul-Abdar</i>	... Allahabad,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	...	Roshan Lal	...	..	July 1st	...	July 1st	...	104 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
40	<i>Nur-ul-Anwar</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	..	June 26th	...	June 26th	...	350 copies.
41	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	...	Sheo Prasad	...	..	25th to 1st July.	...	25th to 1st July respectively.	...	635 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
42	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	...	Sajjad Husain	...	..	June 22nd & 29th	...	25th & 1st July respectively.	...	411 copies.

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
43	Panjab-i-Akhdar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Azim,	June 26th	June 29th	275 copies.
44	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	" 22nd & 29th	" 26th & 1st July respec- tively.	240 "
45	Patiala Akhdar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	21st	June 25th	300 "
46	Pramod Sindhu	Umraoti	Marathi	Ditto	Eshvant Gobind Sa- tarkar.	" 28th	July 1st	125 "
47	Prince of Wales' Gazette.	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	" "	" "	70 "
48	Qaisar-ul-Akhdar	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	27th	June 28th	200 "
49	Rafah-i-Am	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	" 24th	" 29th	700 "
50	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	" 29th	" 30th	425 "
51	Rahmadi Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Ghafur	24th	" 29th	50 "
52	Rohilkhand Akhdar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Bishan Sarup	" 19th	" 26th	115 "
53	Abha Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	" 19th & 26th	July 1st	200 "
54	Sadiq-ul-Akhdar	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul-Qudus	24th	June 26th	275 "
55	Safir-i-Hind	Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. Rajab Ali	" 26th	" 29th	200 "
56	Ditto	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulaqi Das	" 28th	" 30th	125 "
57	Said-ul-Akhdar	Budaun	Ditto	Weekly	Afsar Ali	" 24th	" 26th	100 "
58	Sayyid-ul-Akhdar	Delhi	Hindi-Urdu,	Tri-monthly,	Wasir Ali	" 20th	" 25th	80 "
59	Sharada Talar	Shahjahan- pur.	Urdu	Weekly	Azis Ahmad Khan,	" 28th	" 30th	70 "

60	Shola-i-Tar	..	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Haidar Ali	...	29th	...	July 1st	...	300	"
61	Sohail Hind	...	Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Wilayat Ali	...	" 15th & 22nd	...	June 26th	...	300	"
62	Urdu Akhbar	...	Akola	Marathi-Eng-lish.	...	Ditto	...	Dhondo Balkishan,	...	" 26th	...	July 1st	...	360	"
63	Vrit Dhara	...	Dhar	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	Hari Bhaskar	...	" 21st	...	June 25th	...	153	"

ALLAHABAD :

The 6th July, 1880. }

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